### # inancial.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

Y ALBERT H. NICOLAY-Office, No. 4

Broad-st-REGULAR AUCTION SALES of STOCKS
BONDS, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY,
hs and Bones bought and sold at private sale, and at the
did Bruker. BALE THIS DAY, at 124 o'clock. See catalogue.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, Office No. 36 Pine-st.

-- Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange
EVERY DAY. Stocks and Souds bought and sold at Private
hale.

SALE THIS DAY at 124 o'clock. See Catalogue. BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1859.

EIGHTENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (6) PER CENT on the
Carolitel Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current
six menths, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of January ensuing
The Transfer Boots will be closed from the 24th inst, until
the day of asyment
By order of the Board.

J. L. EVFRITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND. - The AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY have declared a quarterly DIVIDEND of TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT upon the espital stock, spanls on and after Jan. 3. The transfer books will be closed

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this DEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSCRANCE COMPANY.

PARK FIRE INSCRANCE COMPANY.

No. 257 Broadway, cor. Park-place, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN (16) PER CENT, psyable on and after 3d January next. The Transier Books will be closed from 20th link to 3d January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLLYMENS OF CHEVELAND, OFFICE, OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTERURGH R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 18, 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be elected, on WEDNES-BAY, the oblides of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNES-BAY, the oblides will be elected on the 19th of December and open on the 6th January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secty.

The Transacter's Office,
CLEVELAND, COLUMNIA ON COLUMNIA Oblides.

THE BONDS of FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ohio, issued to the Company and failing due on the lat of January next, amounting to Fifty Thousand Dollars, will be paid with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the OCEAN BANK, NEW YORK, on and after the 31st inst.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 11 Wall st., New-York. No. 11 Wall st., New-York.

NoTICE.—An ELECTION for DIRECTORS
of this Company will be held on the 3d of January proximo,
at the office of the Company. Polywill open at 12 m and close
at 2 o'clock p. m.

MEMPHIS CITY GUARANTEED BONDS
WANTED by JOHN B. MURBAY & Co.
No. 49 Wall-st. MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 Third avenue, cerner of Seventh street.—Deposits made on or before the Siet December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent on summer \$500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 a. m. to 1p. m.; on Wedte sedsy and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 color.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, Vice-Presidents.

ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

TRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 A. Warren st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 a. m., to 2 o'clock p. m., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on sums from \$1 to \$500.

M. D. VAN PELIT, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI |
RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, G., Dec. 20, 1859. {
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCK-HOLDERS of this Company for the ELECTION of DIRECTORS, and for the TRANSACTION of OTHER IMPORTANT BUSINESS, will be held at the office of the Company in cleveland, Ohlo, on WEDNESDAY, Jar. 12, 1859.

The Transfer Books on the Cities of New York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1858.

SIR: You are hereby notified that an assessment to twenty-five Cents per share (\$5.000) has been levied upon the capital stock of the WEST MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 4 Hanoverst, New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December next. By order of the Directors.

JOHN SIMPKINS, Treasurer.

WE have the greatest satisfaction in announcing that on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., and for Curteen days thereafter, we shall be prepared to pay our LAST TWO IN-STALLMENTS, due respectively on December 31, 1859, and June 30, 1860.

June 30, 1850.

Rov. 26, 1859.

J & A. DENNISTOUN, CROSS & Co., London.

A. DENNISTOUN & Co., Liverpool.

Referring to the above announcement, we be to state that we continue our business of buying and selling Sterling Exchange, and granting Commercial and Travelers' Credita.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & Co., No. 33 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st of January, 1839, on California State Bonds COLLECTED or PURCHASED by WILLIAM HOGE & C., No. 40 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Mo., }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mov. 24, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, failing due on the 1st of January
mext, on all the BONDS issued by the State of Missouri to the
several Railroad Companies therein, will be paid at maturity at
the Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York.

A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer.

OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILEOAD CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of the
LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., that the underigned are authorized to fund the August past-due Coupons of said Bonds at par, by giving in exchange therefor the Sinking Fund Bonds at the Coupons of said Bonds at par, by giving in exchange therefor the Sinking Fund Bonds are secured by a Third Mortgage on the suther kine (200 miles) of road, and upon all its deposits, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belor ging to said Company.

ALFRED NOXON., Committee.

A. C. GUNNISON.

\$10,000 EIGHT PER CENT BONDS
and, and biling Othio Cannel Coal Company Bonds,
to take fir Merchandle or Real Estate.
S. COCKROFF, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. \$50,000 TO LOAN, on Improved Prop-Apply to STOUT, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 11 Nassau and 13 Pine-sta , New York.

# Insurance Companics.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. LONDON AND NEW-YORK. CAPITAL \$3,000,000
ACCUMULATIONS \$2,500,000

The Company has been
THIRTY-NINE YEARS IN SUCCESSUL OFFRATION,
and has PAID ALREADY \$4,500,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments and life finurance, in all its branches.
OFFICE No. 65 Wall-ST.
GEO. M. KNEVILT.
Manager.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INBURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

APSETS......\$700,000 Application for Insurance received by their Agent in this

## Drean Steamers, &c.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAYIGATION COMPANYS NEW-YORK AND GALWAY
LINE—The next departure from New York will be the steamship CiRCASSIAN, Capt. Goo. Wim Jackson, on THURSDAY,
Bec. 39, touching at St. John's N. F., to resolve the Royal
Mails. Prices of Passage: First Class, \$30; Second, \$30;
Third, \$30, including five tickets to all the principal crises on
ralbray routes in Ospat Sritah. Third class must provide plate,
mile, fork, &c., and bed ling. Passage to St. John's: First Class,
\$35; Second, \$25. For freight or passage inquire of the Amertean Express Company, No. 61 Hudson, st., and at their other
advertised offices in the listerier. Passage in the third class can
be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from
any of the principal cities on the base of railway in Gress
Britain for \$35, or from Galway for \$30.

MERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

INRST CLIPPER to SAIL.—ROSS, FALCO.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICA-BAGUA - American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Com-party proprietors. Opposition Line at reduced prices. Pirat Cabin. 6-225; Second Cabin. 6-130; Upper Steerage 6-100; Lewer Steerage, 8-30; from New York to San Francisco, include-Cabin, 6-225; Second Cabin, 6150; Upper Steerage \$100; Lower Steerage, \$50, from New York to San Francisco, building the trace of of the februse. The splendid steemakin PA Still INGTON, 2,000 mm, Catt. Henry Churchill, beving been fitted up expressly for the California rade by the Nicaragan Route, will leave her pier, No. 5 North River, New-York, on THU 48-DAY, Dec. 23, at 2 pm., carrying passengers, malls and freight to San Juan del Norte to connect at San Juan del Ser with the well-known and commodious steamain HERMANN, for San Francisco, Cal. These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodation for the confort and safety of passengers. The isthmus route is thoroughly regained and in good order, and the country healthy and means of transportation abundant.

If the Hermann should fall to connect, we guarantee to take the passengers to California in the Washington.

For passare and fedicht apply only at the office of the Company to W. M. REED, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA for LIVERPOOL—The PERSIA, C. H. E. Jodkins, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 22d December. A steamboat will piy between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the Persia front 1 to 26 o'clock a m., to convey pamengers and bargage on board. The ASIA will sail 5th January, 12:9 E CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green. STEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, and all the principal Towns of ENGLAND and IRELAND carrying the United States Mail, via LIVERPOOL, without delay, at greatly reduced rates.—The LIVERPOOL, New-YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANYS splendid Glyde-built iron series steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.

CITY OF WASHINGTON. ... SATURDAY. Dec. 18,
KANGAROO. ... SATURDAY. Jan. 15,
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, Jan. 18,
And each alternate Thursday, at 12 o'clock m., from Pier No.
4 North River.

Fassengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to the Continent.

Earles OF PASSAGE.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN and LONDONDERRY, without delay, for
\$30. Return tickets to either of the above places good for six
menths by any steamer of the line, \$60
EDINBURG, Capt. Comming ... SATURDAY, Dec. 25—noon
GLASGOW, Capt. Thou pron. ... SATURDAY, Jan. 22—noon
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cable, \$75; third class, found with
cooked provisions, \$30. For freight or passage, apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROBERT CRAIG. No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—The American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class Steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. Post, Commander, will leave pler No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock p. m. precisely. Cabin pressey, with unsurpassed accommodations, \$15. Through tickets to New-Orleans \$22 50; Mobile, \$635; Montromery, \$35; Arbuny, \$6, \$24; Atlants and Columbia, \$635; Maoon, \$21; to Augusta, \$25; also to principal points in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10c, per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply 50.

H. B. CROMWELL& Co., No. 86 West-st.

#### Steamboats and Railroads.

TRAVELERS for the NORTH, SOUTH,
EAST or WEST, should bey before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear
manner in which the THROUGH ROUTE MAPS are delineated, enables the traveler to see at a glance. HOW HE
SHALL TRAVEL. He will save many a dollar by scouring
copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO BOSTON TRAVELERS—COMFORT and BAFETY,—The public are informed that the Old Colony and Fail River Railroad Company have attached to the passenger-care of their road CREAMER'S FATENT BRAKE OFE-KATOR. This invention (already in use on many of the best managed roads of this occurry) promotes a degree of security to iffe and property impossible without it. Railroad Managers who feating to avail themselves of every improvement for the safety at life, are requested to examine this. Every day's observation proves most conclusively that the application of the brakes by tand, while it is as good as can be for ordinary purposes, is of an value in the presence of danger. This Company will furnish these Machines for all the care of any road, and warrant them to answer the purpose, or no sale. to answer the purpose, or no sale. U. S. R. R. CAR BRAKE CO.

W. C. CREAMER, Secretary, No. 31 Pine st., N. Y. THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-

TON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inland Route—the anortest and most direct, carrying the Eastern Mail.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. W. H. Frazer, in connection with the STONINGTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and Stoning New-York daily (Sandays excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Ratternsieve, at 4 of clock n. m., and Stonington at 5:39 p. m.,

5:10 p. m.

The COMMODORE, from New-York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and redey. day and Saturday; from Stohmaton, Echalay, venterably articley.

Passengers proceed from Stohmaton per same and place and Bleton, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said places in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines, connecting North and East.

Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, empty a night's rest undistribed, break fast if desired, and leave Stonlington in the 7 a. m. train.

Fare from Providence to Newport Fifty Cents.

A baggage-master accompanies the steamer and train through each way.

each way.

For passage, berths, state-rooms or freight, apply on board the steamer, or at the Freight Office, Pier No. 2 North River, or at the effice, No. 10 Battery-place,

Nov. 22, 1858.

LOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-POR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE VIA NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER.—The spieudid and superior steamer BAY STATE, Capt. Jewett. leaves New-York every TUESDAY. THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 4 o'clock p. m., and the EMPIRE STATE. Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY! WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Pier No.

N. R.

Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applieast until the same shall have been paid for.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by
an Express Freight Train.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, New 29, 1858, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier, feet of Duane-at., as follows, DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal MAIL WEST at 9 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

mediate Stations

ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Murray-st.,
via Pierment, for Sufferna and intermediate Stationa.

WAY PASSENGER at 2.30 p. m., for Newburgh, Port Jervia and intermediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 4.30 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo,
and principal intermediate Stations.

EMIGRANT at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

EMIGRANT at e.p. in, for Diminis and states, in a mediate Stations.

The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira and Canundaigus Railroad, for Niasars Falls; at Singhamton, with the Syncuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Synamus; at Corning, with the Buffulo, New-York and Eric Railroad, for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackswanna and Western Railroad, for Stranton at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Score Railroad, for Cleve land, Cincinnail, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. ISSS. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1839.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner 7th-st. and 4th-av, entrance on 7th-st. and 4th-av, entrance on 7th-st. TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45 and
4:50 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12:45, 2:45, (ex.)
3:45 and 4:50 p. m. For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:30 p. m. For Norwalk, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 5:45, 4:50, 5:30 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:30 p. m. For
Stamford, 7, 8 a. m. (ex.) 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m.

For Port Chester and Intermediate Stations, 7 a. m.; 12:45, 5:45,
4:50, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

Far Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7 a. m., 12-34, 150, 5:30, 6:30 p. m.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, 8 a. m. (ex.) 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Providence via Hartford, 8 a. m. (ex.) For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m. (ex.); 12-45 p. m. (ex.). For Connectiont River Railread to Montreal, 9 a. m. (ex.). For Canal Railread to Nontreal, 9 a. m. (ex.). For Canal Railread to Nontreal, 9 a. m. (ex.). For Canal Railread to Nontreal, 9 a. m. (ex.). For Canal Railread to Nontreal, 9 a. m. (ex.) and 12-45 p. m. For New Haven and New-London Railread, 8 a. m. and 2:45 p. m. For Housand Railread, 9 a. m. 2:45 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railread, 7 a. m.; 5:45 p. m. JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

p. m. For Dankury and Norwalk Railroad, 7 a. m.; 3:48 p. m.
JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For ALBANY and THOY.
Fare 62.
On and after MONDAY, Den. 6, 1836, Trains will leave 26thste, New-York, at follows:
9:30 a. m., For White Flains.
9:30 a. m. For White Flains.
2:30 p. m. For Williamsbridge.
3:00 p. m. For Williamsbridge.
5:15 p. m. For White Plains.
6:15 p. m. For White Plains.
6:15 p. m. For Williamsbridge.
7:00 a. m. Williamsbridge.
10:30 a. m. Williamsbridge.
10:30 a. m. Williamsbridge.
10:30 p. m. White Plains.
3:50 p. m. White Flains.
3:50 p. m. For White Flains.
3:50 p.

Third, 6.30, beheding free thekets to all the principal exists on milway reutes in Guyat Britain. Third class must provide plate, buile, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. John's First Class, 235, Second, 6.25. For felight or nessage inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson, st., and at their other divertised offices in the interior. Passage in the infriedless can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of milway in Greek Britain for \$35, or from Galway for \$30.

FIRST CLIPPER to SAIL.—ROSS, FALCONER Copt.

NER & Co's Line for SAN FRANCISCO.

The famous extreme clipper ship HURRICANE, Capt. Saing.

MAX. will receive fireight this week, until foll, at Pler No. 19 E.

MAM Line.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 p. m., from Pler No. 4, North River.—Through the rate of the fact of the fact of the favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 p. m., from Pler No. 4, North River.—Through the rate of the fact of the fact of the state of the fact of the fact of the state of the fact of the fact of the state of the fact of the state of the fact of the fact of the fact of the state of the fact of

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-EW-JERSEI RAILROAD-FOI PHILES DEPHIS and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 3 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 5 p. m. pi fare 43. Through Richests sold for discinned and the West, and for Baltimers. Wasnington Norfolk fare; and through begange checked to Washington m 7a. m. and 3 p. m. trains. J. W. WOODRUST, Assistant Superfatendent. No bargare will be received for any train unless delivered and checked aftern minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD-Leaves Fulton Marhet Whanf by steamer IOLAS at 6:35, 7:50 and 10 a m., and 1 4:45 and 5 p. m. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at 6:45, 8 and 10 a m., and 3:45 and 5 p. m., meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 5 minutes. Fare 25 cents WM. M SMITH. Revelver

minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M SMITH Reverses

D. E. N. N. S. Y. L. V. A. N. I. A. RAILROAD.—
The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic Cities with Western, North-Western and South-Western States by a continuous Railway direct. This Road also connects at Pittsburch with stally lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Revers, and at Geveland and Sandarshy with the steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes—making the most circt, cheap and reliable route by which MREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great Western Lakes—making the RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
First Class—Boots, Shoes, Hate and Capa, Books 90 cents \$P\$
Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in Lordon Control Poly Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in Casks), Hermy, Bacon and Fork, esited (loose or in Scho), Toheron manuff, arcept Cigars or Cot, kc.

Fourth Class—Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork (in casks or boxes Eastward), Lard and Lard 90 cents \$P\$
Oli, Nalls, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rostin, &c.

Flours—P bbl. until further notice.

GRAIN—P 100 B until further notice.

Grain—P bbl. until further notice.

Grain—P bbl. until further notice.

Grain—P bbl. until further notice.

In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, be par-

COTTUS — Phale, not exceeding 500 ft weight, until nurther notice.

In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the parkage "Via Penneylvania Railmad " All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or Philadelphia will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT ACESS — Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Relly & Co., Evansville, Ind.; Dumesnill, Bell & Co., and Garter & Jewett, Louisville, Ky.; B. C. Meidram, Madleon, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and Irwin & Co., Cincinnati; N. W. Grabam & Co., Zanesville, Obio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilbyst, Boston, Leech & Co., No. 4 Aster House New York, and No. 1 South William st., New-York, E. J. Sneder Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; D. A Stewart, Pintaburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General reight Agent, Philadelphia.

T. A. SCOTT. Superintendent, Altsons, Pa.

T. A. SCOTT. Superintendent, Altoona, Fa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Pittsburgh with railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton Galena and Chicago, Ill; Frankfort, Lexinaton and Louisville, Ky.; Terra Haute, Madison, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cinetnasti, Dayton, Springfield Bellefontaina, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveiand, Columbina, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio; also with the steam parket boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cinetinasti.

wills and Cincinnati.
Through Tickets for the East can be had at any of the abovementioned places in the West.
SAGSACK CHEKER THROUGH.
Passengers will find this as short and expeditions as any other

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROADS. See bandbills, framed, in the botels of this city. Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, BROADWAY,
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
November 1, 1858.

November 1, 1856.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE and CHICAGO RAILROAD—FINISHED THROUGH—Care are
now running over this entire road, from Pittsburgh to Chicago,
without change. Passengers by this route (via Fennsylvania
Railroad) so through from New York to Chicago with but two
CHANGES OF CARS. Through Tickets and further information
can be had at the office, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent

HEALTH of AMERICAN WOMEN.—Weak-ness, Spiral Complaint, Irregularities, Inflammations, and all Uterine Displacements and Diseases of Females, are radically cured by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MAR-SHALL'S UTERINE GATHOLICON. Price \$150 per bot-

Lie. For sale by all druggists.

In connection with the above, we have published extracts from correspondence with the leading Faculty of New-York City and the Medical Colleges in the country; from the letters o the people of Miss Beecher, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Seecher; and testimony from eminent physicians, clergymen and distinguished men

On the receipt of \$6, five bottles sent by express, and charges paid to end of express route.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Secretary Gracien berg Company, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
Nove.—Our friends throughout the country may fully rely

B well known that ARNICA is the best thing to allay pain and infammation. This is the best liminent in the world. Try it and be cared. No. 34 Beekman st. Twenty five cents.

CANCERS REMOVED and PERMANENTLY.

CCRED, without the use of the Kaife her B. N. William

CANCERS REMOVED and PERMANENTIAL CURED, without the use of the Knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th-st., New York.

The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapisity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the scirrhous mass by tals remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal, the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, bot, in fact, relieves pais, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes. DRUGS, &c.-WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, Xo.

may obtain reliable atteles upon reasonable terms.

KELLINGER'S INVALIBLE LINIMENT—only Agoncy.

DAVIDSON'S SYRINGES and BREAST PUMPS.

JORDAN'S WALD CHERRY COUGH CANDY.

BARTHELM'S ICELAND MOSS CANDY.

TENN'S EXTRACT CUBEBS and COPAIVA.

ATWOOD'S JALINDICE BITTERS—Genuine.

TONIC NUTRITIVE WINE—For Fever and Ague.

CLABK'S PERUVIAN SYRUP—For Fever and Ague.

Ratio all of the well-known medicinal preparations.

consignments of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., osed of to the best advantage, or brought to public notice THE OLIVE FEVER and AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure the worst case that can exist, in a few wholesale Depot, No. 26 Courtlandt-st., up stairs

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order made by a Judge of the Supreme Court, in an action in which MARTIN W. BRETT, JAMES E. BRETT, JOHN E. MILLER and ELIJAH HOUGHTON are panning; and ASA BUCKMAN, SAMUEL BUCKMAN SEWARD BUCKMAN (cl) and RICHARD BOE are defendants, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Evolunge in the City of New York on the 27th day of December, 1808, at 12 o'clock m., all the interest of the isid Asa Buckman, Samuel Buckman, Seward Buckman (4d) and Richard Roe, in the brig Ira.—Dec. 18, 1838.

J. CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff.

J. CORNELL, Deputy Sheriff.
MILLER, PEET & NICHOLS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, sate of the City of New-York, present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 23 Washington-et, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next. Dated, New-Tork, the 6th day of September, 1828.

867 law@moTu\* WILLIAM JOHNSON,

867 law@moTu\* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the City of New-York, potice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER G. ARCULARIUS, late of the City of New-York, becaused, to present the same, with roughest thereof, to the subscribers, at the effice of ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS, No. 52 Vesey-at., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the Estimate of the County of Kings, notice is bereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against EOWARD KELLOGG, late of the City of Brooklyn, decreased, that they are required to exhibit the same with roughers thereof, to the subscribers the Executors, at the effice of edward R. Kellogy, No. 98 Beaver et., in the City of New-York, 25, 1858.

ESPHER F. K. ELLOGG, 1859.

EDW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—BARRON

ESTHER F KELLOGG,

EDWARD R. KELLOGG,

ENCHARLES P. BALDWIN,

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—BARRON

C. WATSON and GASTON MEARES against GEORGE

W. VENTERS and EDWARD BUCK.—Summons for money
demand on contract.—(Gom. not set.)—To the showen-arised
Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of
the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City
Hall in the City of New-York, within twenty
days after the service of this summons on you, exhistive of the
day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint
will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand
even hundred and fifty odilars, with interest from the tenth
day of March, one housand eight hundred and fifty-even, beuse the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, December 2,
1838.

F. F. MARBURY, Paintiffs Autorney.

No. 64 Waltstreet, New-York

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the
City of the City and Court yor New-York, at his office in the
City field in said city, on the 18th day of December, 135e.

Dit lafew To.

Y. SUPREME COURT—County of NewTowns, Scheman, George I. Nichous, Hearry Nash, Francis
L. Holbrook, Henry T. Gernage, Beel and T. Young, Addison
A. Javne, James H. Hervy, Charles Burnall, Miscal, J. N. Hakin, Jacob Miller, Issac Shaurumn, The Irving Bank in the
City of New-York, Francis H. N. Whiting and John B. Cortell, Assignees of Benjamin T. Young and Addison A. Jayne,
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned
and required to answer the complaint in this setion, which was
filled in the office of the City of New-York, are the City
of New-York, Francis H. N. Whiting and John B. Corto the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and
required to answer the complaint to the service only of your answer to
the said complaint on the subscribers, witheir office, in the City
of New-York, and the cortex copy of your answer to
the said complaint on the subscribers, witheir office, in the City
of New-

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
with IMMENSE
HOME ANE EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores
natural color and permanently after the bair becomes gray; mppilles the natural dutals, and thus makes it from on baid badds
numerous all dandrud, the'ms, and heat from the scalp, quiets
and tones up the nervoe, and thus curse all nervous beatable,
and tones up the nervoe, and thus curse all nervous beatable,
and may be relied upont ceure all diseases of the scalp and hair;
it will step and heatsful, and if used by the young two or three
times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader,
read the following and pudge for yourselves:

NEW-YORE, Jan. 3, 1834.

times a week, it will never fail or secome gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

MESSES O. J. WOOD & Co.

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restarntive, and my hair being quite array, I made up my mind to by aside the preguldies which I, in common with a great many persons, had sashet all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to least it for my will.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very giad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who having my prejudies without my reasons for setting it saids, are mavailing to give your Restorative a trial till tony have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now it a natural color, and much improved in appearance every way, being giossier and thicker, and much more healthy looking. I am, your respectfully.

HENRY JENKINS, our Committe and Carroll-star, Brocklyn, Henry years, canced, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been alightly diminishing for years, canced, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative has done medict. I taink it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, Ag.

Prov. Wood.—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has for the proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its overing—was his fact

a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and No. 114 Marketset, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all reod Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

# New York Daily Tribune

THE BRITISH IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

MR. CALHOUN ON THE MUNROE DOCTRINE. [From his Speech on the proposed Occupation of Yucatan, delivered in the Senate May 15, 1848.]

delivered in the Senate May 18, 1848.]

The President, in his Message, recommends to Congress to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to prevent, in the first place, Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European Power; and, in the next place, to prevent the white inhabitants of that territory from being exterminated or expelled.

In support of the former recommendation, he states that the Government of Yucatan has offered to the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, and the United States, the dominion over the country in order to obtain aid. The President also informs the Senate that, unless we grant aid, some other Power will; and that, ultimately, it may assert its dominion and sovereignty over the territory—a result which, he informs us, would be in contravention of the declaration of Mr. Monroe, and which must on no account be permitted.

count be permitted.

I propose to show that the case of Yucatan, even as stated by the President himself, does not come within the declarations of Mr. Monroe, and that they do not fornish the slightest support to the measure re-

do not furnish the slightest support to the measure reported by the Committee.

In the message referred to (that of 1823), Mr. Monroe makes three distinct declarations. The first, and by far the most important, announces that the United States would regard any attempt on the part of the the Allied Powers to extend their system to this country as dangerous to our peace and safety. To show that the case of Yucatan does not come within this declaration, all that will be necessary is to explain who were the Allied Powers, the object of their alliance, and the circumstances in which the declaration itself was made. The Allied Powers were the four great continental monarchies—Russia, Prussia, Austria and France. Shortly after the overthrow of Bonaparte, France. Shortly after the overthrow of Bonaparte, these powers entered into an alliance called the "Hely Alliance," the object of which was to sustain and ex-Milance. The object of which was to sustain and extend monarchical principles as far as possible, and to oppress and put down popular institutions. England, in the early stages of the Alliance, favored it. The members of the Alliance held several Congresses, attended either by themselves or their embassadors, and undertook to regulate the affairs of all Europe, and setually interfered in the affairs of Spain for the purpose of putting down popular doctrines. In its progress the Alliance turned its eyes to this continent, in order to aid Spain in regaining her sovereignty over her revelted provinces. At this stage England became slarmed. Mr. Rush in the England became slarmed. Mr. Rush of the project, and gave to him at the same time the assurance that, if sustained by the United States, Great Britain would resist, Mr. Rush immediately communicated this to our Government. It was received here with joy; for so great was the power of the Alliance, that even we did not feel ourselves safe from its interpositions. Indeed, it was anticipated, simplest and the rest of the continent the reference to this declaration; and, according to his statement, if I heard him arright, and he be correctly recognized account of the continent time of the province of the other portion of some settlements in Surinam, Maracabo and thereabout, and the rest of the centre is undertook to regulate the affairs of Spain for the purpose of putting down popular doctrines. In its progress the Alliance that the word "colonization" does not apply to the case of surana, Maracabo and thereabout, and the rest of the best of them has 700 barrans.

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE SAFE.—The reports that the excent of surinam, Maracabo and thereabout, and the rest of the continent, the rest of the continent did to history of these transaction in surinam, Maracabo and thereabout, and the rest of the center of surinam, Maracabo and thereabout, and the rest of the center of surinam, Maracabo and thereabout, and the rest of the center of surinam, Maracabo and thereabo most as a certain result, that if the interference took place with the Governments of South America, the Alliance would ultimately extend its interference to ourselves. I remember the reception of the dispatch from Mr. Rush as distinctly as if all the circumstances had occurred yesterday. I well recollect the great satisfaction with which it was received by the Cabinet. It came late in the year—not long before the meeting of Congress. As was usual with Mr. Monroe on great occasions, the papers were sent around to each member of the Cabinet, so that each might be duly apprised of all the circumstances, and be prepared to give his opinion. The Cabinet met. It deliberated. There was long and careful consultation; and the result was, the declaration which I have just sanounced. All this has passed away. That very movement on the part of England, sustained by this declaration, gave a blow to the celebrated Alliance from which it never recovered. From that time forward, it gradually decayed, till it utterly perished. The late revolutions in Europe have put an end to all its work, and nothing remains of ell that it ever did. Now, by what ingenuity of argument, by what force of sophistry, can it be shown that this declaration comprehends the case of Yucataa, when the events which called it forth have passed away forever? place with the Governments of South America, the which called it forth have passed away forever?

And yet the President has quoted that very declara-

And yet the President has quoted that Very declara-tion in support of his recommendation, but in a manner changing entirely its meaning, by separating it from the context as it stood in the message, and which re-ferfed it to the Allied Powers, and placing it in con-nection with a portion of his message which made it refer to Great Britain, Spain or other European powrefer to Great Britain, Spain or other European powers. The change has made the declaration so inconsistent and absurd that, had it been made by Mr. Monroe, as it stands in the Pres'dent's Message, it would have been the subject of the severe it animalversion and ridicole, instead of receiving, as it did, the approbation and applanse of the whole country. It would have placed England in the false position of acting against us and with the Holy Alliance in reference to the Spanish American Republics: and it would also have placed us in the position of opposing Spain in her efforts to recover her dominion over those States; and finally, it would have involved the absurdity of assertenerts to recover ner dominion over those states; and finally, it would have involved the absordity of assert-ing that the attempt of any European State to extend its system of government to this continent, the small-est as well as the greatest, would endanger the peace and safety of our country.

The next declaration was, that we would regard the interposition of any European power to copress the

and safety of our country.

The next declaration was, that we would regard the interposition of any European power to oppress the governments of this continent, which we had recently recognized as independent, or to control their destiny in any manner whatever, as manifesting an unifien illy disposition toward the United States. This declaration also belongs to the history of that day. It grew out of the same state of circumstances, and may be considered as an appendage to the declaration to which I have just alluded. By the governments on this continent, which we had recognized, were meant the republics which had grown up after having thrown of the yeke of Spain. They had just emerged from their protracted revolutionary struggles. They had hardly yet reached a point of solidity, and in that tender stage the Administra ion of Mr. Monroe thought it proper not only to make that general declaration in reference to the Holy Alliance, but to make a more specific one against the interference of any European power, in order to countenance and enceurage these young republics as far as we could with propriety. This, like the other, belonging to the events of the time, has passed away with them. But suppose this not to be the case, I sak does the case of Yuctan come within this declaration! Has there been any interposition in the affects of Yuctan on the part of any European power, with the declaration!

But it was be said although the case of Yuctan be comprehended in this declaration! the City and Courty of New-York, at his office in the Dit lawfor F. F. MARSIER, Plasminist at Normal.

No. Y. MARSIER, Plasminist at Normal.

No. SUPREME COURT—County of New-York Thomas Boyd McEal, May Twon. Join Teamen, President of the Irving Bask in the Holy Alliance, but to make a more specific on against the interference of any European power, in city of New-York Thomas B Codentica, May Twon. Join Thomas, President of the Irving Bask in the City of New-York Thomas B Codentica, May Twon. Join Thomas, President of the Irving Bask in the City of New-York Thomas B Codentica, May Twon. Join Thomas, President of the Irving Bask in the City of New-York Thomas B Codentica, May Twon. Join Thomas, Practical Hory Comment.

Hollmore, Heavy Togara, Bechand T. Toom, Add the B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and the City of New-York Thomas B Codentica, William and John B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and the City of New-York, Practical H. Whiting and John B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and the City of New-York, Practical H. Whiting and John B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and the City of New-York, Practical H. Whiting and John B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and the City of New-York, Practical H. Whiting and John B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and the City of New-York, Practical H. Whiting and John B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and the City of New-York, Practical H. Whiting and John B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and the City of New-York, Practical H. Whiting and John B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and the City of New-York, Practical H. Whiting and John B. Control, Assigned Sharpes and John B. Co

cylinion. Has England, then, manifested any disposition to interfere in order to opprose the people of Freatan, or to change the character of their government from a republic to a monarchy! We have no ireal from a republic to a monarchy? We have no evidence whatever on that point. It is true that the Commissioner from Yucafan, Mr. Serra, would instance as musch. He speaks of the Indians who are in hostility to the white people of Yucatan as having obtained arms from the Brish. He speaks with some degree of uncertainty, however, and is unable to say whether the arms were riven or n.t. and cannot state h. with years obtained by the Indians. He speaks, also, of the hectile temper of England, and gives sevral indications of that kind. But, in answer to all this, his own letter farnishes a conclusive reply. He tells us that the people of Yucatan could themelves have obtained an abundant and chean supply of arms from the Balize, without stating why they were prevented, of why they did not obtain them. In my opinion, the cause is different from that stated by the Senator from Massachusetts. It was owing to the fact that Yucatan was not considered as neutral Power, but as a part of Mexico, as far as the introduction of arms was coverned and arms were in consequence made contraband, and, therefore, they were prevented from being introduced by our act and not by that of the British Government, or its agent, or people at the Balize. One of the members of the Committee costs a little further, and says that the settlement at Balize has sent arms and a military force along the coust of Yucatan, without stating any particulars. I do not find any evidence of this. I do not know whether it is a fact or not; but, if it be a fact, it still remains to be shown whether it was intended to relieve the people of Yucatan, or for the purpose of soiring and occupying the territory. The chairman of this Committee took higher ground, and, without assigning his proof, said boldly and distinctly that facilated meditated occupying the territory. The chairman for this Committee took higher ground, and, without assigning his proof, said bondly and distinctly that facilated meaning it was many particular to the prevent it. But the President h

was made. It was said to be a proper opportunity to make it. It had reference especially to the subject of the north-western settlement, and the other portions of the continent were thrown in, because all the rest of it, with the exception of some settlements in Surinara, Maracaibo and thereabout, had passed into independ-

in reference to this declaration; and, according to his statement, if I heard him aright, and he be correctly reported, Mr. Adams, in applying his observations to the whole of these declarations, stated that they all originated with himself, and were unknown to the other members of the Cabinet until they appeared in Mr. Monroe's message. There certainly must be a mistake, either on the part of Mr. Adams, or that of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as to the two first of these declarations. The history of the transaction, the Senator will perceive, if he examines the documents, shows distinctly that they came through Mr. Rush—originating not with Mr. Adams, but Mr. Cannieg—and were first presented in the form of a proposition from England. I recollect as distinctly as I do any event of my life, that all the papers in connection with this subject were submitted to the members before the Cabinet met, and were duly considered. Mr. Adams, then, in speaking of the whole as one, must have reference to the declaration relative to colonization. As respects this his memory does not differ much from mine. My impression is, that it never became a subject of deliberation in the Cabinet. I so stated when the Oregon question was before the Senate. I stated it in order that Mr. Adams might have an opportunity of densying it, or accerting the real state of the facts. He remained silent, and I presume that my statement is correct—that this declaration was inserted after the Cabinet talled in the Cabinet transmit and its presume that my statement is correct—that this declaration was inserted after the Cabinet talled and its presume that my statement is correct—that this declaration was inserted after the Cabinet talled and its presume that my statement is correct—that this declaration are instructed after the Cabinet talled and its presume that my statement is correct. of denying it, or asserting the real state of the faces. He remained silent, and I presume that my statement is correct—that this declaration was inserted after the Cabinet deliberation. It originated entirely with Mr. Adams, without being submitted to the Cabinet, and it is, in my opinion, owing to this fact that it is not made with the precision and clearness with which the two former are. It declares, without qualification, that these continents have asserted and maintained their freedom and independence, and are no longer subject to colonization by any European power. This is not strictly accurate. Taken as a whole, these continents had not asserted and maintained their freedom and independence. At that period Great Britain had a larger portion of the continent in her possession than the United States. Russin had a considerable portion of it, and other powers possessed some portions on the southern parts of this continent. The declaration was broader than the fact, and exhibits precipitancy and want of due reflection. Besides, there was an impropriety in it when viewed in conjunction with the foregoing declarations. I speak not in the language of censure. We were, as to them, acting in concert with England, on a proposition coming from herself—a proposition of the utmost magnitude, and which we left at the time to be essentially connected with our peace and safety; and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and of convert it was due to propriety as well as a policy and o the utmost magnitude, and which we felt at the time to be essentially connected with our peace and safety; and of course it was due to propriety as well as policy that this declaration should be strictly in accordance with British feeling. Our power then was not what it is now, and we had to rely on her cooperation to sustain the ground we had taken. We had then only about six or seven millions of people, scattered, at d without such means of communication as we now possess to bring us together in a short period of time. The declaration, secondingly, with respect to colonization, striking at England as well as Russia, gave offense to her, and that to such an extent that she refused to cooperate with us in settling the Russian offense to her, and that to such an extent has such effused to cooperate with us in cettling the Ransian question. Now, I will venture to say that if that declaration had come before that cautious Cabinet-ior Mr. Monroe was among the wisest and most cautious men I have ever known—it would have been modified, and expressed with a far greater degree of precision, and with much more delicacy in reference to the feelings of the British Government.

cent, as manifesting an unfriendly disposition, and that this continent having become free and undependent was no longer the ambiect of colonization by European powers. Not one word in any of them in reference to resistance. There is nothing said of it; and with great prepriety was it omitted. Resistance belonged to us—to Congress; it is form to say whether we shall resist or not, and to what extent. But such is not the view taken by the present Chief Magistrate. He seems to hold these declarations as imposing a solemn duty on him as Chief Magistrate to resist on all occasions; and not only to resist, but to judge of the measure of that resistance. He tells us in this very message that it is not to be permitted, in any event, that any power should occupy Yucates. That is language for us to hold, not for the Chaef Magistrate. And in conformity with that, he sends in a message without giving us one particle of evidence as to those great political considerations which influenced the Cabinet decisions as stated on this floor, in declaring whether we shall occupy the country or not. I speak it to in the way of censure. I state though as a mutter of fact deducible from the message itself, and as evincing undoubtedly a great and dangerous misconception of these relebrated declarations. But this is not all. He tells you in the same message that these declarations have become the settled policy of this country. What't the declarations? Declarations are not policy, and cannot become settled policy of this country to resist what these declarations refer to; and to resist, if need be, by an appeal to arms. Is this the fact? Has there been one instance in which these declarations have been carried late effect by resistance? If there he, let it be pointed out. Have there not been applied? Certainly. Still stronger; these declarations mader this broad interpretation, were disvowed entirely three years affermed by the vote of the Republican party, when the administration—the policy of this country. And if it should make the de

From a private letter, dated Ochotsk Sea, June 5 1858, we learn that the whaling season had so far been unproductive. The weather was bad, and several vessels had sustained damage. The writer (the cap-

vessels had sustained damage. The writer (thr captain of a whaling vessel) says:

"Last night I saw the ice break the ship Rapid frem her moorings, and drive her afoul of the bark Adeline. I do not know what damage was done, though as the shock was heavy it was probably considerable. The bark Oscar was stove three days ago; the erew temporarily stopped the leak, and she is now lying under the land. The ship Chandler Price parted anchor yesterday, losing the anchor and sirty fathoms of chain. These are but a few of the accidents that have happened, and there are probably a good many of which I have not heard. I have not yet taken a drop of oil, and don't know as I shall this season. I hear of about forty ships that are just as well off as ourselves. Some half dozen ships have done well; the best of them has 700 barrels."

one day last week being cried about the streets of Al-bany as the new Democratic paper. A copy was re-ceived at this office, and although what little it con-tained was a good deal in The Atlas vein, and being not a little disappointed in its general appearance, di-mensions, &c., we had no reason to doubt its geneineness—though evidently susceptible of improvement— and we gave through The News the usual notice of new enterprises of the kind, not extravagant in ex-pression though quite as flattering as we thought it

But it turns out that this Independent Press was al-

pression though quite as flattering as we tabulget to deserved.

But it turns out that this Independent Press was altegether a begus affair, a base imposition upon the public, a trick of the mennest character, one that a Tombe lawyer would not be guilty of, but a Cassidy might. The object of this appropriating—steading the name of the new paper about to be issued was doubtless to fleece the public, as well as to impose upon it—to seize on all remittances from subscribers sent for the intended Democratic Independent, to lay hold of all correspondence, bug the exchange papers, &c., sent to the troprietor, Mr. Griffin.

The publishers, R. M. Griffin & Co. (Museum Buildings), were compelled, of course, to adopt another name, and the newspaper comes out under the very appropriate title of The Albany Evening Standard.

The Cynthiana News has a lengthy account of a cowbiding affair at Ruddell's Mills. Some time ago a gentleman married a dashing widow of Clarke. The couple did not live happily together, and she became a widow again, but this time by law, and her husband married somebody clse. Since, she has charged him with circulating slanderous reports about her, and she called at his store, and after again asking for the names of the authors of the reports in circulation about her, which he did not give, she threw Cayenne pepper into his face, and then commenced whileping him with a cowhide, which so chafed him that he forced her out of the door and pushed her down flat on her back. Nothing dannted by the fall she had received, she gathered herself up and advanced against her enemy again with a rope, and while a friend, a gentleman, held her enemy, she used the rope to a good purpose in publicly chastising him. The News says the parties are both respectable, and respectably connected. On Wednesday the widow was awaigned for disturbing the peace. The result of the trial is not give.

ENGRATION TO NORTHERN MEXICO.—It is stated that Col. Lockridge is at present on a visit to Natchez, Miss., directing attention to Northern Mexico, with a view to the peaceful emigration thinber of those who would take an interest in its future political and social

GRITTY.-The wife of a well-known citizen of Cin-GRITY.—The whice of a west-award action of the domestic troubles to the Pelice Judge, stated that not a single word of conversation has passed between her and her husband for twenty years! They have lived is the same house together, and a part of the time direct at the same table.